



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
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WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

OPNAVINST 5711.95F
N5
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OPNAV INSTRUCTION 5711.95F

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: U.S. NAVY PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION
PROCESS

Ref: (a) NATO Standardization Office Procedures - Vol 2 of Jan 2017 (NOTAL)
(b) MCO 5711.1G
(c) CJCSI 6740.01C
(d) CJCSI 6010.01E
(e) DoDM 4120.24, DoD Standardization Program Policies and Procedures, October 2018
(f) SECNAVINST 5710.32
(g) SECNAVINST 4120.24A
(h) CJCSI 2700.01G

1. Purpose. To provide guidance and assign responsibilities for U.S. Navy (USN) participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Air Force Interoperability Council (AFIC); American, British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Armies Standardization Program; Australian, Canadian, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States (AUSCANNZUKUS) Maritime Information Warfare Interoperability Organization; the development of NATO standardization agreements (STANAG), AFIC air standards and American, British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Armies standards; and the implementation of these international standards. Significant changes made to organizational responsibilities and updates to organization titles are based on Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) reorganization and the roles of contractor personnel. The Secretary of the Navy has assigned the Chief of Naval Operations as overall lead for developing and implementing policy guidance and advice on USN participation in international standardization. This instruction is a complete revision and should be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 5711.95E.

3. Scope and Applicability. This instruction applies to USN commands and assigned units involved in the development and implementation of the International Standardization Process as prescribed in references (a) through (h).

4. Background. The objective of international military standardization is to enable the military forces of the United States and its allies and coalition partners to operate together in the most

effective manner. References (a) through (g) establish policy, procedures and responsibilities for achieving international military rationalization, standardization and interoperability agreements. This instruction supplements references (a) through (h) by delineating responsibilities for the development and implementation of international agreements within the USN.

a. The NATO Standardization Office (NSO) is responsible for the standardization of operational procedures, logistical procedures and tactical doctrines. The NSO is organized into five specialty boards, covering joint, maritime, land, air and medical matters per references (a) and (b). The products developed by these boards are NATO STANAGs and allied publications.

(1) A STANAG is the record of an agreement among the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies and stores; and operational, logistic and administrative procedures. STANAGs are negotiated among NATO nations, ratified by member nations and issued by the NSO to the various defense organizations and member nations. Ratification is a commitment by each nation to implement the agreement.

(2) A standardization recommendation is a NATO document that lists standards relevant to activities unrelated to interoperability. Standardization recommendations are developed and used in the field of standardization. A standardization recommendation is a non-binding document employed on a voluntary basis and does not require commitment to implement the standards which are listed in it.

(3) Allied publications are NATO manuals covering doctrine, tactics, intelligence, training and exercise procedures. There are two categories of allied publications:

(a) Publications that contain factual data and do not require ratification.

(b) Publications that address procedures and tactics that require approval action. These documents are ratified by means of STANAGs, whereby nations agree to adopt and use them.

b. The Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) is the senior advisory committee to the North Atlantic Council on armaments issues. The CNAD sets priorities and gives guidance to subordinate groups of military and civilian experts from allies and partner nations. The CNAD focuses on the collaborative development, acquisition and interoperability of defense equipment.

c. The NATO Consultation, Command and Control Board (NC3B), reporting to the North Atlantic Council, sponsors all command, control and communication related STANAGs. Within the United States, reference (c) designates the U.S. Military Communications Electronics Board as the coordination authority on all STANAGs involving military telecommunications.

d. The NATO C3 Concepts and Requirements (Maritime) Capability Team is to support the delivery of coherent NATO and National C3 capabilities, by providing specialist maritime expertise to support the mission of the NC3B and its Capability Panels.

e. The AFIC is composed of representatives from the air forces of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States and the USN. The council's objective is to achieve standardization among its members to ensure the conduct of combined air operations with minimum obstacles, to provide aircraft support and to promote economy in the use of national resources.

f. The AUSCANNZUKUS Maritime Information Warfare Interoperability Organization, comprised of information warfare specialists from the navies of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, seeks to exchange information to achieve naval interoperability in the areas of command, control, communications and computers; electronic warfare; cyber warfare; and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Warfare (DCNO N2N6) is the chair of the AUSCANNZUKUS Supervisory Board.

g. Multinational Maritime Information Services Interoperability Board is the OPNAV N2N6 led, semi-annual engagement that provides the only coalition maritime forum focused on improving interoperability and cooperation on coalition networks. Multinational Maritime Information Services Interoperability develops, supervises and implements agreed operational and technical solutions for Combined Enterprise Regional Information Exchange System enclaves, Communities of Interest and networks deemed priority for coalition forces to include Mission Configurable Networks.

5. Policy. Contractors should not be used to perform work of a policy, decision-making or managerial nature that is the direct responsibility of Department of the Navy (DON) personnel.

6. Responsibilities.

a. U.S. Heads of Delegations should provide a summary report of their working groups to the USN's representative to the NATO Military Committee. Reference (d) issues pre-meeting procedures and post-meeting reporting requirements for U.S. delegates.

b. The U.S. delegate to NATO Naval Armaments Group (NNAG) is responsible for ensuring appropriate national staffing, to include joint staffing, if required, of all 4000 series STANAGs developed by their CNAD maritime capability groups. The U.S. delegate to the maritime capability groups should keep the United States informed of the status of all proposed STANAGs. For the maritime capability groups and any subordinate groups under the NNAG, the U.S. delegate to NNAG should appoint U.S. delegates in writing. Outgoing U.S. members should assist with the designation of their relief.

c. The Commandant of the Marine Corps is responsible for international standardization and interoperability agreements as specified in reference (b).

d. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Fleet Readiness and Logistics (DCNO N4) is responsible for providing policy guidance and advice on standardization and interoperability matters concerning logistics.

e. The Director, Navy Plans, Policy and Integration Division (OPNAV N5), is responsible for providing overall policy guidance and advice on standardization and interoperability matters.

f. The Director for Innovation, Technology Requirements, Test and Evaluation (OPNAV N94), is responsible for providing the overall USN position on ratification and implementation of all STANAGs that deal with communications, intelligence capabilities and electronic systems.

g. The Director, Air Warfare Division (OPNAV N98), is responsible for coordinating Navy representation in AFIC working groups and participation in the AFIC exchange of equipment program.

h. The Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command is responsible for:

(1) Coordinating the ratification and implementation of STANAGs sponsored by the Military Committee Maritime Standardization Board (MCMSB) impacting on Navy and Marine Corps forces.

(2) Coordinating draft MCMSB STANAGs for Navy consensus as well as with the other Services for consensus.

(3) Coordinating with the U.S. Military Delegation in NATO Headquarters Brussels to ensure Navy positions are represented in NATO standardization agreements.

(4) Soliciting and providing Navy inputs on ratification and implementation to the U.S. medical representative to the NSO for STANAGs sponsored by the Military Committee Medical Standardization Board.

(5) Coordinating Navy inputs with the USN Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

(6) Providing the Navy position on ratification and implementation to the Air Force, Army and Joint Staff counterparts on the applicable military committee standardization boards.

(7) Coordinating Navy representation, as appropriate, to international standardization conferences and MCMSB working groups and designating Heads of Delegations to these working groups as required. Providing Navy Warfare Development Command representation as appropriate.

(8) Assisting delegates in preparing coordinated U.S. positions on agenda items to be discussed at international standardization conferences and MCMSB working groups.

(9) Periodically reviewing and assessing ongoing international standardization efforts and policies.

i. The Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command is responsible for:

(1) Supporting technical authority participation in international standardization projects.

(2) Reviewing proposed international standardization projects, as appropriate.

(3) Supporting the development of Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command technical positions on international standardization projects.

(4) Ensuring international STANAGs are cross-referenced when modifying Federal specifications and standards.

j. The Commander, Naval Air Systems Command is responsible for:

(1) Supporting technical authority participation in international standardization projects.

(2) Reviewing proposed international standardization projects, as appropriate.

(3) Supporting the development of Commander, Naval Air Systems Command technical positions on international standardization projects.

(4) Ensuring international STANAGs are cross-referenced when modifying Federal specifications and standards.

k. The Commander, Naval Information Warfare Center Pacific is responsible for:

(1) Providing USN position for U.S. ratification and ensuring implementation of STANAGs in the 5500 through 5900 series that deal with data links.

(2) Providing USN position for U.S. ratification of STANAGs in the 5500 and 5600 series dealing with character oriented messages.

7. Records Management.

a. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of format or media, must be maintained and dispositioned per the records disposition schedules located on the DON Assistant for Administration, Directives and Records Management Division portal page at <https://portal.secnav.navy.mil/orgs/DUSNM/DONAA/DRM/Records-and-Information-Management/Approved%20Record%20Schedules/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

b. For questions concerning the management of records related to this instruction or the records disposition schedules, please contact the local records manager or the OPNAV Records Management Program (DNS-16).

8. Reports Control. Reporting requirements within this instruction are exempt from reports control per SECNAV Manual 5214.1 of December 2005, part IV, paragraph 7g.

9. Review and Effective Date. Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, DCNO N3/N5 will review this instruction annually around the anniversary of its issuance date to ensure applicability, currency and consistency with Federal, Department of Defense, Secretary of the Navy and Navy policy

and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will be in effect for 10 years, unless revised or cancelled in the interim and will be reissued by the 10-year anniversary date if it is still required, unless it meets one of the exceptions in OPNAVINST 5215.17A, paragraph 9. Otherwise, if the instruction is no longer required, it will be processed for cancellation as soon as the need for cancellation is known following the guidance in OPNAV Manual 5215.1 of May 2016."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. G. Sawyer', is positioned above the printed name.

P. G. SAWYER

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for
Operations, Plans and Strategy

Releasability and distribution:

This instruction is cleared for public release and is available electronically only via DON Issuances Web site, <https://www.secnav.navy.mil/doni/default.aspx>.